

NEW YORK HERALD.

North-west Corner of Fifth and Nassau sts.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Proprietor.

DAILY HERALD—Every day, (Sunday included.)
Price 3 cents per copy—25 cents per week in advance.
Subscription prices: For the United States, \$10 per annum in advance; for foreign countries, \$12 per annum in advance, including postage.
HERALD FOR EUROPE—Every Steam Packet Day.
Price 3 cents per copy—25 cents per week in advance.
Subscription prices: For the United States, \$10 per annum in advance; for foreign countries, \$12 per annum in advance, including postage.
HERALD FOR AMERICA—Every day, (Sunday included.)
Price 3 cents per copy—25 cents per week in advance.
Subscription prices: For the United States, \$10 per annum in advance; for foreign countries, \$12 per annum in advance, including postage.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
PARK THEATRE—Sings, Lunt & Co.'s American Circus, in their new and improved building.
BOHEMIA THEATRE—The "Horse-Shoe" and "The Merry Widow."
CHATEAU THEATRE—The "Horse-Shoe" and "The Merry Widow."
FALVO'S OPERA HOUSE—The "Horse-Shoe" and "The Merry Widow."
BROADWAY OPERA—The "Horse-Shoe" and "The Merry Widow."
MECHANICS' HALL—The "Horse-Shoe" and "The Merry Widow."
ALHAMBRA SALOON—The "Horse-Shoe" and "The Merry Widow."
PANORAMA HALL—The "Horse-Shoe" and "The Merry Widow."

New York, Wednesday, January 26, 1848.
[Advertisements received for one insertion only.]

Intelligence by the Electric Telegraph.

We received, at a late hour last night, from our special and official correspondent at Washington, a telegraphic dispatch, which we give in another column, stating that a letter had been received from General Twiggs, at Vera Cruz, in which he says that a courier had arrived at that port, from General Scott, with advice that a treaty of peace had been made by the Mexican government. This is important, if true; but, in the absence of details, we are disposed to doubt the truth of the report.

The government has received no despatches confirming this statement, and the probability is, that had there been any at Vera Cruz, they would have reached Washington as early as a letter, in Cave Johnson's mail bags. For several days past, reports of this kind have been afloat, and it is possible this is the same as before given. We give the telegraphic despatch as it came to hand, with the remark that nothing but the source from which it emanated at Washington, entitles it to any confidence.

The business transacted in the Legislature, yesterday, will be found interesting, although not of an important character. The bill making appropriations for the support of the State government, was passed in the Senate. In the Assembly, Mr. Campbell offered a bill to secure the property of married women, but it was not disposed of. The room of this body was granted for the Democratic State Convention, to be held to-day. A number of confirmations of notaries public will also be found under our telegraphic Boston.

From Boston, we have very late intelligence from South America, by the arrival of the schooner Danish, at that port, from Buenos Ayres.

The report of the proceedings in Congress yesterday are highly interesting. Mr. Dix presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of New York, to have the present law regulating the postage on newspapers repealed. Mr. Bagby offered a series of resolutions, denying the power of Congress to interfere or impose abolition restrictions on any territory which may hereafter be acquired by treaty or conquest. A bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of barracks at New Orleans for the accommodation of troops going to and returning from Mexico. After the consideration of a number of minor matters, the Ten Regiment Bill was taken up. Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island, having the floor. An abstract of this gentleman's speech, in opposition to the bill, is also given. Mr. Dix, of New York, will follow with his views on this question. In the House, the President's annual Message was the feature of the day.

IMPORTANT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT.—The democratic members of Congress have appointed the fourth Monday of May next, the twenty-second, for a democratic national convention, to meet at Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Let the mountains shake and tremble.

We suppose the whig members will soon have a caucus, and appoint their day, which will be subsequent to that of the democrats. The Mississippi will then run northwards.

We have now a number of preliminary movements on foot, which will have an effect on the nominations of those two conventions—whether has an effect in tooth-pulling. A State convention of one of the branches of the democratic party of the State, will be held to-day at Albany—the Brandreth vegetable pill section. This convention will probably adopt the method of sending delegates to Baltimore, elected on the district plan—a homopathic system. Another State convention will be held by the other branch of that party—the Van Buren half-breed—at Utica, in a short time. This is the Wilnot proviso, or half-blood abolition party, and it will be in favor of electing a general ticket of delegates, or taking physic by wholesale. We don't believe, however, that they will be admitted into the national convention, at Baltimore, on account of the Wilnot proviso business, and their voracious system of medicine.

On Saturday, a great mass meeting is to be held at Tammany Hall, of the democracy, in favor of the war; and another meeting is supposed to be in preparation to nominate Mr. Clay for the Presidency. The third great mass meeting will be held in this city, on the twenty-second of February, to nominate General Taylor.

Thus, as we approach the day on which the votes will be taken for President, the movements of the parties will increase, and the interest and excitement will augment. It is generally expected that the seven devils will be let loose by May.

NAVAL RUMOR.—It is whispered in naval circles, and we merely give it as a whisper—that the officers of the Gulf squadron, to whom the commander-in-chief on that station had addressed inquiries as to the conduct and behaviour of a certain captain, lately in command of the naval force at Vera Cruz (on shore), have returned for answer, "that his conduct was unbecoming an officer of the American navy, while in such command." We presume a court martial will soon be called to unravel the mystery which now hangs over the affair. At all events, it is due to the officer, so seriously charged, that he should be fully heard in his defence, before being hastily condemned by his brother officers.

The Present—The Future—Mexico.
Congress has been in session more than seven weeks, and during the whole of that time our relations with Mexico have been the theme of debate in the two houses, and of conversation in all the bar rooms, coffee houses and bowling saloons of the city of Washington. Various plans for the settlement of our difficulties with that country have been proposed, the most prominent of which are, the plan recommended by Mr. Polk in his annual message, viz.; the holding of that country by military force, and the absorption of its revenues, until such time as it chooses to propose terms of peace; the withdrawal of our forces to a line to be designated by the Congress of the United States, and then act on the defensive; such line to include a sufficient quantity of territory to indemnify us for all our claims against that country; and the last, to withdraw our forces to the original boundary of the State of Texas, even within the part disputed, and give Mexico an opportunity to recruit her armies and carry the war into the United States. The first of these propositions is now the subject of controversy in the Senate of the United States, it having been introduced by General Cass, chairman of the military committee, to increase the army by the addition of ten more regiments. The second proposition has been introduced by Hon. John C. Calhoun, and does not seem to meet with much favor; and the third, the withdrawal of our troops, in toto, from Mexican territory, is condemned on all hands, in Congress and out of Congress, and scoffed at by sensible men of all parties.

Meantime, that important crisis in the United States, the election of a President, is rapidly approaching, and in a very few months, the different parties into which the country is divided, will arrange and draw up their several programmes of their principles and their policy, to be submitted to the people, and by them decided upon; they, of course, taking the dish which pleases their palate the most. It is almost too soon for this course to be taken; but, before many months have run their course, all the parties will be cap in hand to the electors, soliciting their suffrages for their own peculiar favorite candidate. The ten regiment bill, it is said by some, will eventually and undoubtedly pass both houses, whilst the contrary is held by others. Our own opinion is, that it will pass; but whether its passage will bring the country any nearer to a peace than it has been for a year past, is a matter of conjecture. Indeed, from what we have experienced of the Mexican character, from what history informs us of the old Spanish character, and from what has transpired since the breaking out of the present war, it is not at all probable that any propositions for peace will come from the enemy, until they are harassed and made to feel the effects of a continuance of hostilities, by a complete diversion of their revenues, both foreign and domestic, or until they are annihilated. To accomplish either of these results, will require time. Meantime, as we said before, our Presidential election is approaching, and our people will soon be called upon to decide upon our relations with that country. And the two great parties into which the country is divided, are already sounding the public mind, and throwing out feelers to ascertain the popular feeling. Dark and obscure intimations of annexing the whole of the enemy's country, of taking that chosen part of the western hemisphere and attaching it to the United States, under the plea that it is our destiny to occupy the whole continent sooner or later, have been thrown out, and from frequent repetition have become familiar to the ears of the public. In fact, what was considered, in the early part of the campaign, as wild and speculative in the highest degree, is now discussed by sober and rational men; and whilst some think it would be a death blow to our glorious institutions, others think it would be the happiest thing that could occur, no matter in what light it may be looked upon—the benefit counterbalancing the evils.

Now, it is highly probable that in case a peace of some kind or other be not patched up between the United States and Mexico, between this time and the period of our Presidential election, the annexation of the whole of Mexico, or some measure tantamount to it, will be the issue on which the two great parties will conduct the Presidential campaign. This will be the natural consequence of matters as they now stand; and as all plans but that recommended by Mr. Polk are repudiated by the people, matters so will shape themselves as to end in that distinct point, leaving that distinct issue to be acted upon by the people.

Now, let us review the history of the United States, and inquire in what way the people of the United States have hitherto decided when the question of the annexation or acquisition of territory has been submitted to them at the ballot box, and we shall find that in every case, the people have decided on having the territory, no matter what the consequences might be that were predicted. Yes, it is within the recollection of our children even, that the annexation of Texas, and the whole of Oregon to 54-40, were triumphantly voted for by the people, notwithstanding that disastrous and direful war was predicted in both cases, and in one of which it followed. And further, it is known by them, that Mr. Polk lost caste in his party for consenting to a treaty that did not include the whole of the claimed territory of Oregon—notwithstanding that not to do so, would be to bring the country into a conflict with the most powerful military and naval nation in the world.

It is clear and evident, therefore, that in case the relations between the United States and Mexico be not pacifically settled between the present time and the period of our Presidential election, the question of annexation of the whole of Mexico will be made a test question by the political parties of the day, and on that question they will seek the suffrages of the people. On what we know of the American character, and from the past history of the country, we are confident the annexation principle will be carried; and the result will be, that the nationality of Mexico will be annihilated, and she will be made part and parcel of the United States, whether it be for weal or woe. The longer duration of Mexico's nationality, therefore, is in the scale. If she submits to terms of peace acceptable to the United States, before the period of our Presidential election, she may yet remain a separate and independent nation—if she does not, her fate is sealed forever, and the stars and stripes will, of right, legally and equitably, take the place of the eagle and the snake. In nine months, at most, Mexico will be Mexico still, or a part of the United States.

TRIED WITCH.—All hail, Macbeth! that shalt be king hereafter.
The following is a resolution passed at a democratic meeting held in Buffalo, a few days ago. Prince John is in the line of safe precedents—

Resolved, That we recognize in John Van Buren one of the most able and unwavering advocates of popular rights. The many trials he has taken in defence of the principles and usages of the democratic party and of free soil, free trade, free labor, and free speech, entitles him to the democracy of Erie, who will be proud to sustain him, with all their energies, for any office within the gift of the people.

We may help young John a little; but old Martin we do abominate, as one of the worst, meanest, coldest, and most selfish men of the age. He has almost as bad a heart as Polk; but perhaps is not so mean.

REMOVAL OF PEACE WITH MEXICO.—Nothing but hubbub. Peace is farther off than ever.

THE BANKS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—We have no doubt that the banks of the large commercial cities are uniting their forces in order to influence Congress to abolish the specie clause of the treasury system, threatening, in case of refusal, that the government can't negotiate a loan under the present treasury plan. The journals in this and other cities, under the influence of mere bankers, brokers, and financiers, have made a great clamor for the repeal of the specie clause, and state the impossibility of negotiating any loan without its abolition.

Now, if Congress should listen to these clamors, and those influences, and should also, in passing the new loan bill for eighteen millions of dollars, incorporate as a provision, a repeal of the specie system, what should the President do? In our opinion, the only course left for him to pursue, either as a man of honor, abiding by his own principles, and careful of the currency of the country, would be to place his veto on the bill, and throw the responsibility of a failure in making the loan on both houses of Congress. The preservation of the general currency of the country, in the event of any future inflation, is of more importance to its permanent and healthy prosperity than any present advantage growing out of the loan negotiation. Whatever bankers, brokers, and capitalists may do, their influence is very limited among the masses of the people. Mr. Polk ought not to forget, in such a crisis, that the conduct of General Jackson, in defeating the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, was one of those popular elements which made him President the second time; and we have no doubt, if Congress should insist, as a condition of the new loan of eighteen millions, upon the repeal of the specie clause of the sub-treasury, that the veto of such a bill would place Mr. Polk ahead of any other candidate for the Presidency, in the next election.

This country is in a most important crisis—commercial, political, and every way. The banks, during the last few months, have been restricting their discounts, curtailing their circulation, and increasing the pressure in the money market, all of which has been done under the influence of many motives, and several important causes. One of those reasons for adopting such a policy, was, no doubt, the drain of our specie to Europe and Mexico; but at the present moment things appear to have changed, and any continuation of the pressure by the banks, must be attributed to some indirect purpose upon the legislation of Congress, and that purpose is no doubt an attempt to procure the repeal of the specie clause in the treasury system. We have seen the influence of the Jews, the usurers, and bankers of London, on the Russell government of England. Our government ought to be more independent of the influence of money, and rest more on the interests, feelings, principles, and purposes of three or four millions of independent voters. The principle involved is the preservation of a healthy currency, and the prevention of a paper system; the only check on inflation and extravagance, is the preservation of the specie clause.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND FRENCH AFFAIRS.—According to our last accounts from Paris, Louis Philippe and his government were about to introduce a number of very important and essential reforms in the Chamber of Deputies, now sitting in that capital. Louis Philippe is a statesman himself—even more of a statesman than a king; his minister, M. Guizot, one of the greatest and purest public men in Europe, is not insensible to the condition of the civilized world, and the critical situation of affairs in France and England. M. Duchatel is another great man, who chiefly confines his operations to detail, and does not go into general and comprehensive views of public affairs. According to all appearances, and the information we receive, both public and private, the French government, and the present French dynasty, has reached a very important crisis in its destiny. There can be no doubt that the great mass of floating opinion in Paris and France, is hostile to the Orleans family and favorable to a republic. But in the present condition of European affairs, the establishment of a Republic in France would be the signal for a terrible and universal war over all Europe, which might last for half a century. The wisdom of M. Guizot, and such men, would tend rather to lead France and Europe step by step forward in the cause of social and political liberty, than to plunge at once into the midst of a state of things which would lead to nothing but anarchy and confusion for some years to come. With these views and impressions, our private correspondence from Paris gives us cause to expect some vast reforms to be proposed in the Chamber of Deputies; and among other things, these reforms will be extended to the diplomatic and consular relations with France and foreign countries. We shall not, therefore, be astonished to see a change in the diplomatic and consular missions to this country, and we really think a change would be beneficial. The French legation at Washington, for some years past, has been a tame and impotent affair, plainer to no one more than M. Guizot and Louis Philippe himself. In the general reform, we shall probably have some great and leading statesman sent to the United States. We are now taking a rank in the world which commands the respect of the potentates in Europe and all parts of the earth. Similar changes will, no doubt, be made in the consulars in the principal cities of our Union. There certainly are reasons for all these changes taking place, and that before long.

CAVE JOHNSON CAVING IN.—That extraordinary piece of obnoxious mortality, who presides over the Post Office Department, at Washington, is beginning to cave in, instead of caving out. He has listened to our solemn and feeling appeals upon the post office advertising, and has ordered a new scrutiny and a fresh batch of affidavits to be put in by the daily journals of this city. Yesterday, the Postmaster here, under directions from Washington, issued circulars to every daily newspaper of New York city, proposing to them to put in each an application for the post office advertising, and to exhibit, as a preliminary movement to it, what their circulation is within the limits of the city, on affidavit. This is right and proper. The new distribution of the post office patronage, or advertising, will take place on the first of next month. All the city journals have, therefore, about a week to make out their statement, and to swear to it and give it to the Post Office here. We shall then see what is the circulation of our city journals; and in this scrutiny, if fair play is the order of the day, and no trick is concealed under this movement, we have no doubt the New York Herald will come out the successful competitor. Our circulation in this city is larger than that of all the other papers published here, except one, and our general circulation, throughout New-York and the United States, is greater than any other paper in this city or in this country.

This will appear by and by.

MORE OF CHLOROPHYL.—Our old friend John Van Buren, who has come down and fixed himself in Wall street, threatens to give the vote of New York to the whigs by a majority of 60,000, if his branch of the party be not preferred to Dr. Brandreth's, at the Baltimore Convention. This is good news to the whigs.

Small Failures.
The Northern mail partly failed at Savannah, Jan. 17, 18. Great Southern mail failed at New York, Jan. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1848.

REFORMS IN THE LAW AND AMONG LAWYERS.
—This is the age of legal reform, as well as an age of reform in finance, morality, religion and temperance. Since the adoption of the new constitution, we have entered upon a new movement in law and its practice, which we hope and trust may have a beneficial operation on society at large.

Among other reforms connected with this branch of our social system, we have started one on our own hook, which bids fair to have a very useful and tranquillizing effect. We allude to the notice we have given, of excluding from the columns of this paper, in every possible way, the names of all those lawyers, counsellors, judges, and others connected with the administration of justice, who exhibit more of a pettifoggery and contentious spirit in the matter of bill dealing and other suits, than of honesty and fair dealing in their legal practice, legal decisions, and legal principles. Many of our contemporaries, here and elsewhere, concur with us in those views, and have adopted them in the management of their journals. Some have announced their purpose to do so publicly; and others that we know of, have silently taken the same resolution, and are determined to carry it into effect.

This is one of the reforms that spring out of the enterprise and spirit of the present age, connected with the newspaper press. It is a reform which we shall put in practice towards all those lawyers, and others of the profession, who have exhibited a pettifoggery malvolence, or any other hostile disposition, towards this establishment. Other reforms are under way, in other branches of legal practice, but we have no doubt there is a strong disposition among the old lawyers, and among the young ones who are infected with the old practices, to throw difficulties in the way of legal reform—to multiply its confusion, and attempt to prove to the public, that in abandoning the old ridiculous system, we have only adopted a worse one. The practice of all our courts, and all our lawyers, ought to be narrowly watched. There is a general inherent and secret hostility in the profession to all common sense reforms that may lead to the diminution of litigation, simplicity in practice, or a reduction of expenses. We have a number of curious facts reported to us on the conduct of the present judges and lawyers, particularly since the adoption of the new constitution. We shall wait a little further, to see the real purposes of the profession developed. If they mean to unite and cheat the masses of the people, they may deceive themselves when it is too late.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S OPINIONS.—The whig party, here and at Washington, appear to be torn by dissensions, in consequence of their ignorance of General Taylor's sentiments and opinions on a variety of subjects. Some of them are calling for more letters, more developments. Now we think, that as far as a mere popular candidate for the Presidency is concerned, General Taylor's recent speech at Lafayette is quite sufficient to satisfy any reasonable enquirer. He said in that speech, that the object nearest his heart was to bring the war to a rapid termination—to restore peace between the United States and Mexico—to cultivate mutual good will—to practice forbearance and magnanimity towards a feeble and prostrate enemy; but he regretted that circumstances deprived him of the opportunity of contributing more towards its accomplishment. These sentiments are the briefest and the best yet uttered in the present crisis of the country. With these sentiments in his heart and on his lips, General Taylor goes before the people as their candidate for the Presidency; and if he should be elected, we have no doubt that he will have more power to bring about a lasting and an honorable peace, than any other man now before the country for that office. Can the most fastidious among the whigs require a fuller development of opinion?

ROUGH AND READY CLUBS.—We are called on daily to notice the organization of Rough and Ready Clubs, and little meetings leading thereto, held in different parts of the city. We shall do no such thing. Every obscure grog-shop or liquor store in the by-streets, alleys and lanes, is preparing to create a Rough and Ready Club by way of getting themselves advertised in those journals favorable to the elevation of General Taylor to the Presidency, and of contributing to the custom of their bars. We have named General Taylor for the Presidency, because we thought him an able, patriotic and honest man. We mean to give him a certain portion of our support, in a fair and open way, and on our own hook. We care nothing for conventions or caucuses, or meetings of any kind, unless they have a general reference to the great movement in his favor; and we shall notice none of those private cliques or private clubs, who want to make the election of General Taylor a stepping-stone to the sale of their liquor or the acquisition of custom, or to the formation of clubs to be used here, after for procuring offices when he shall be elected.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship of the line Ohio, Captain Taylor, sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 7th December, for Valparaiso. The brig Perry sailed from the same place on the 6th, for Montevideo. The Brandywine and schooner Ona-kay remained in the harbor of Rio on the 8th. The U. S. ship Plymouth, Capt. Thomas R. Gedney, commanding, is under sailing orders for the East Indies. It is said that Hon. J. W. Davis, of Indiana, will go out in her, to succeed the late A. H. Everett, as U. S. commissioner to China. The ship is shortly expected to sail for the coast of Africa, under the command of Lieut. W. S. Ogden. The store ship Fredonia, Lieut. Com. F. A. Neville, from New York for Vera Cruz, was spoken on the 11th inst. P. M., in lat. 36 30, lon. 69.

Marine Affairs.
SHIP BUILDING IN PASAMQUODDY.—The U. S. Surveyor at Eastport, reports the name of vessels built in 1847 in the district of Pasamquoddy, to be one ship of 604 tons (name given as the "Satan"), eight brigs, nine brigs, and nine schooners—in all, 4,935 tons. The foreign entries in the same district in 1847, were 441 vessels, 48,993 tons. The value of dutiable imports, \$63,674 64, and of free imports, \$95,854; total \$159,528 64. The total value of exports for the year was \$618,473.

WALDOBORO DISTRICT, SHIP BUILDING.—The number of vessels and amount of tonnage built in the district of Waldoboro during the year 1847, is thus set down by the Collector, viz:—

Ships	No.	Tonnage	Ships	No.	Tonnage
Brigs	12	7,591 08	Sloop	1	69 31
Barks	28	7,188 08	Boats	6	66 74
Schooners	31	6,687 27			
	71	36,466 41			
Tonnage belonging to the district of Waldoboro, Dec. 31, 1847.					
Registered	5,177 15	Under 20 tons	1,709 35		
Temporary	1,175 85				
Excluded & exempted	5,353 00	Total tonnage dist.	45,987 45		
Increase of the tonnage over 1846, 7,593 72					

SHIP DANVERS, of Boston, now at New Orleans, has been chartered by government to carry troops to Vera Cruz. The Boston Journal says that the owners are to receive \$3,000 for the trip.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.—A full meeting of the republican members of both houses of Congress was held to-night in the capitol. A report from the joint committee of both houses, appointed at a former meeting, was made, recommending to the republicans party to hold the national convention for the nomination of President and Vice-President, at the usual time and place, viz., at Baltimore, on the 4th Monday in May. Motions were successively made to submit to the meeting the question of holding the convention at Cincinnati as the place, and the 4th of July as the time of meeting; both of which were rejected. And then the original report of the joint committee was unanimously adopted; and the meeting adjourned at an early hour, in the best feeling and spirit.—Washington Union, Jan. 24.

SECRETARY WALKER.—An extract of a letter from the Hon. R. J. Walker to R. M. Gaines, Esq., of Mississippi, dated—
"WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24, 1847.—I am slowly recovering from a severe attack, which still confines me to my room. Perhaps some time in January I may be able to resume my duties in the Treasury, and possibly my health may be sufficiently restored to remain in the department until the 1st of March, 1848. I am sure that I shall go into private life and have repose of both body and mind."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Highly Important from Washington.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1848.
A letter has just been received in this city from General Twiggs, at Vera Cruz, stating that a courier had arrived from General Scott, bringing intelligence that a treaty had been negotiated with the Mexican government by Mr. Trist.

No despatches had been received by this government confirmatory of the statement that a treaty had been made.

Affairs in Washington.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1848.
It is rumored that Mr. Trist is negotiating in Mexico on his own hook.

It is said the whig members will withhold objecting to a caucus for a few days, the object of which will be to fix a time for holding a National Convention.

Mr. Hallett continued his argument in the Supreme Court to-day, on the Dorr case.

The citizens of Washington held a meeting preparatory to giving the Hon. Henry Clay a public dinner.

Another Court Martial.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1848.
Great excitement exists among Naval men here this morning, in consequence of a prevailing report that the officers of the Gulf squadron, in reply to a circular from the Commodore, requesting information on the subject, have returned for answer, that "the conduct of a Post Captain at the batteries before Vera Cruz was unbecoming an officer in the presence of an enemy."

Case of Mrs. Connor, in the Supreme Court.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.
The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of Mrs. Connor, who claimed to be the wife of General P. Van Ness, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction, which, in effect, confirms the decision of the Court below, which settles the case adversely to the plaintiff.

The Overland Express.
PETERSBURG, Jan. 25, 1848.
Our Southern overland express failed yesterday, owing, probably, to severe frosts; and Uncle Sam's mail of to-day contains the same news published by us yesterday.

Very Late from South America.
BOSTON, Jan. 25th—Night.
The schooner Danish, Estacian, has just arrived from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 21st of November. She brings papers to the 20th of November.

The British Packet of that date says, "we are daily in the expectation of the arrival of news from the army of operations in Corrientes. It is supposed to have effected the passage of the river of that name by the end of last month."
The defection of the Madagascars was becoming more numerous as the army advanced. The commander of the Esquina, and his brother, with all the troops under their command, had latterly joined its ranks. From the disposition manifested by the Corrientes people, hopes were entertained that the campaign will prove a bloodless one.

There appears to be no probability of Lopez, of Paraguay, again entering the lists.
On application of the foreign merchants, government has granted an extension of the term allowed, of the present trade with the enemy's ports, until the 20th of December.

Arrest of a Murderer.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24, 1848.
Baldwin, who murdered Mathews on Sunday night, twenty miles west of St. Louis, has been captured at Jefferson City, and brought back. He confesses all, and says he committed the crime for \$500 and a watch. He is a brother-in-law of the murdered man, and is twenty-three years of age.

Appointments of Notaries Public.
ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1848.
The following appointments appear in this evening's Journal.—New York.—J. W. Jones, Francis Bloodgood, Constant Brown, Chas. L. Benedict, David S. Lyon, M. Schermerhorn, Jos. C. Lawrence, and Morris Franklin, Notaries Public.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.
Senate.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1848.

THE POTATO DISEASE.
Mr. DICKINSON presented a memorial from citizens of New York, on the subject of the potato rot, the injury likely to result therefrom, and in favor of an inquiry as to the most effectual remedy.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.
Mr. DIX presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of New York, relative to the law fixing the rate of postage on newspapers, the prepayment thereof, and praying for the repeal of the same.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.
Mr. BAGBY offered a series of resolutions denying the power of Congress to abolish slavery in any of the States. Mr. B. stated that the declaration of his resolutions was recognized by the laws of nations; that in territory hereafter acquired by treaty or conquest, it will not be lawful to prohibit slavery, or to impose restrictions upon other property, by the terms of a treaty or set of Congress. Every State coming into the Union, must be left equally free as to the establishment of her institutions, provided they are of a republican character. He said at present he only thought proper to make a few brief explanations, prefacing his resolutions, and that he would speak his sentiments more fully at a future day.

HOSPITAL AND BARRACKS AT NEW ORLEANS.
Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS reported a bill appropriating 100,000 dollars for the erection of a hospital and quarters on public grounds, near the barracks, at New Orleans, for the accommodation of troops going to and returning from Mexico. He said it was of great importance that this bill should pass immediately, and he trusted it would meet with no serious opposition on the part of Senators. He said nothing more discouraged enlistments than the sufferings our troops had experienced at New Orleans.

Mr. CRITTENDEN expressed his entire concurrence in the necessity of the bill, and was ready to grant the appropriation in question. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE EMPLOYEES IN THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mr. CAMERON'S resolution relative to the defalcation in the Mint at Philadelphia, was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next weeks.

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.
Mr. CASE moved to take up the special order of the day, which was the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN first wished the Chairman on Military Affairs to answer the following questions:—
First, Whether Gen. Scott had been recalled or suspended?

Secondly, Whether Gen. Worth had been relieved from arrest, or remained suspended?

Mr. CASE said he would not reply in his official character as chairman of the Military Committee, but he was ready to give the Senator from Kentucky all the information he had on the subject. Mr. C. said he understood that General Scott had been suspended, and that the command of the army now devolved on General Butler. He said that General Scott would attend a court of inquiry at Fort Leavenworth, when all the difficulties with the officers would be investigated. He believed that General Worth had been released from arrest.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that he felt obliged to the chairman for the information communicated, but that he had heard with astonishment the proceedings adopted with regard to General Scott.

The special order of the day was then taken up; when Mr. CLARK, of Rhode Island, spoke one hour in opposition to the bill. He contended that by the passage of this bill the army in Mexico will be increased to 85,000 men.

He wished to know how this force was to be employed, and in what manner the Committee of Ways and Means proposed they should be provided for. He believed that if the bills now before the Senate were passed we should require a loan of forty millions of dollars for better terms than 90 cents on the dollar. The abstraction of such a large amount of specie from circulation would cause an alarming increase in the price of breadstuffs, and fall heavily on the laboring population of this country. He said that the first of the series of measures necessarily led to the commencement of an offensive war against Mexico. He opposed the assumption that the Mexicans did not have a right to claim their territory, and to form their own government, without the consent of the United States. He did not consider it constitutional for this Union to acquire territory by conquest, nor did he consider that it was right to attempt the dismemberment or the transformation of her people by subjugation. All such movements were only steps to ultimate annexation. He considered that the incorporation of Texas was the primary cause of the war, followed up by the removal of General Taylor to the banks of the Rio Grande. No new additional troops were wanted. How were they to be supported in a conquered country, even were it in a state of peace? The only means of support would be to carry on a large national debt. Where were the resources to be obtained for its extinguishment? It was wrong in principle; the new tariff had not proved so beneficial as represented. He quoted from statistics to show that the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury could afford no hope of relief. He was opposed to a loan, for which the Secretary had asked. He was opposed to the annexation of Mexico to this country; and condemned all propositions of the kind in the severest terms. He said such a measure would prove subversive of the liberties of our common country. He appealed to Senators, and implored them to stop this unjust and unholy war, so pregnant with evil to the future destinies of the United States.

Mr. DIX, of New York, next obtained the floor, and signified his desire to speak to the bill; but gave way to a motion made by Mr. CAMERON, to go into executive session. After some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.
REPORTS.

The committees were called on for reports.